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EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

MOUTRIE'S.

[31-1]

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Hongkong, 23rd August, 1915.

ON SALE

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For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mail; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Average for 35 years.
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ASAHI BEER.

THE ALL IMPORTANT QUESTION.
Such are the rough results which are to be deduced from the information which is available, and whatever allowances it may be necessary to make in respect of our assumptions as to the calls on the enemy Exchequer, it is clear that the contrast is such as to make these questions matters of infinite and urgent concern to us:—Why does it cost us several times as much as it costs our enemy to develop equal energy? Are we acting as we should on the economic side, and have we adjusted ourselves aright to the altered conditions which this war of wars imposes? Are there any disclosures in store for us of fundamental error in the principles to which we give our trust, and is it possible that the enemy has grasped some elemental truths to which we are still blind? And, last, but not least, are we not heartening the enemy, and prolonging the horrors of war, by allowing him to see us squandering our economic energies, and by giving him hope of holding his own till he can dictate terms of peace to an exhausted Europe?

The first question is by no means answered by stating the fact that they have conscription and that we have not. It is necessary to go much deeper and to find the larger causes for the contrast in results. It is true that the average cost of a fighting man is far less with them than with us. They claim the military service which they need, and the cost is only such as they find it necessary to pay in order to provide subsistence for dependents where they need it, while we offer inducements sufficient to obtain this service. With us the average money payment in the non-commissioned ranks is well over 25s. a week, and it may be 35s. if we take account of the allowances made by employers. But this disparity cannot account for more than 150 millions of our excess annual expenditure.

This is the part which we grudge least, but we cannot fail to see that most of it constitutes payment in excess of peace income to the dependents at home. Our splendid soldiers themselves get only small doles of pocket-money; but there are hundreds of thousands of cases in which the home income is doubled or more than doubled in spite of the complete cessation of cost in respect of the man himself—whole classes could be transferred to home who are also facing risk, and, if we can, we will gladly pay this price for the proud fact that we have only willing fighters. Nevertheless, we may be very sure that our brave army of volunteers would fight none the worse if they knew that their country's case demanded a reduction of the payments made at home and that sacrifices were being shared by all.

NO ROOM FOR WAR PROFIT.
A far greater reason for the glaring disparity of cost is to be found in the widely different principles governing the economic relationships in the home markets of the different countries. Our

NEURALGIA can be cured! Those darning, agonizing pains can be stopped! Restful sleep and pleasant days may be yours! You can get relief NOW—this very day and hour—by the use of LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM. The marvellous efficiency of this wonderful remedy is almost beyond belief. Yet its power over pain, Neuralgia Pain and all kinds of pain, is more than a matter of belief—it is a glorious FACT, a reality, a proven CERTAINTY. Countless thousands know it to be true.
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[41-12]

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BOUND VOLUMES OF THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY TO JUNE, 1915. With Index. Price \$7.50.
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Hongkong, 10th August, 1915.

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS & CO. TOKIO JAPAN.

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS & CO. TOKIO JAPAN.

THE CASE FOR THRIFT.

II.—ON OUR OWN SIDE.

[BY A "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.]

We are now spending in all about three millions a day. We know that in the last few months there has been an increase of at least half a million in this figure; we also know that there has to be much further increase before we have attained the output of munitions which is desired, provided all the new capital plant which is necessary, and equipped our new armies. It would be most unwise to put the estimate lower than an average of 3½ millions a day for the coming period of the war, for much further expenditure is needed in order to obtain, and to maintain, our maximum effort. This means a rate of outgo which exceeds our revenues, as increased by war taxation, by at least 1,000 millions in each year. In addition to this, there is the new burden of loan interest and of war pensions, which will grow as the months progress. We may well have to face a dead weight of 200 millions a year in respect of these items and of sinking fund when the war is over, for each further loan will probably raise the rate of interest upon the whole debt. Part of this charge will have to be borne during the war years, and in the after-war time it means an annual budget of over 400 millions, only 10 years ago it was 124 millions that we had to provide. Thus our present principles, extending through the two or more years for which we should make provision, and at least three times as great as the sums this nation has been able to lend in the best years of peace and prosperity.

A CONTRAST.
We have facts before us which makes it clear that no other belligerent State is incurring cost on anything like the same scale in proportion to the military effort it is putting forth; but it is comparison with the enemy that is most important. We know that a war loan of 22½ millions (aided by other expedients) carried Germany through the first eight months, and in these eight months she was obtaining supplies from abroad to an extent considerably greater than at present, and she was not, as we were, in the infancy of her effort, but had her energies for war more or less fully developed. Another loan raised in all 200 millions, including the loan just issued. We cannot with any accuracy assess the actual Exchequer outgo of the enemy States, but there is nothing in the figures which are available which indicates a combined total greater than what we alone are spending. On the naval side the effort is smaller, probably less than half as great as ours; but, if we deducted it and its cost on both sides, we would find a startling contrast in regard to the cost of land warfare—many times the output in men, in munitions, in supply columns, in comment of armies in length of front, in detention of prisoners, and in all that makes up the cost of war with an Exchequer outgo comparable to our own. In short, it is clear that our expenditure in land warfare would be but a fraction of what it is, and that a major part of our outlay would be avoided if we could even partially assimilate the principles which govern it to those which govern in the enemy States.

CLAIM AND CONTROL.
This is not the place to go into detail as to how claim and control are to be introduced, but it may be useful to outline quite roughly one of the ways of doing this. We could mobilize an industrial army subject to discipline as our soldiers are. It is not necessary that the State should take over the management of manufacture; it is probably better to claim the services of those who are trained thereto, and to give them commissions in this Army. We may not need to force men to join the fighting ranks; probably more than enough will make this their choice when the claim of service is made. We should not call on those who are already doing a necessary part of the nation's work or supporting its productive capacities; but all must share the war-time sacrifice, and where the claim for service does not fall there should be special cases. Payment must be that which the State ordains, and this control (governed by expert counsel) must extend to all that has effect on the cost of living; for example, we cannot allow freight or coal profits to be inflated by the operation of State requisitions.

No matter how we solve this great problem of substituting control for bargain, where the interests of the nation are at stake, no matter how rough and ready the control may be, far greater justice will result and the burden of sacrifice will be shared out far more fairly than it is under the system now at work, and there will be time and to spare hereafter for the adjustment of any proper claims.

AEROPLANE FROM SINGAPORE.
The Hon. Dr. Lim Boon Keng has just paid into the Chartered Bank the sum of \$11,150 subscribed by Messrs. Tan Yi Yan, Sim Cheng Mee, and Tan Kim Wah for the purchase of an aeroplane for the British army. It will be the first Singapore Chinese aircraft and will be named the "Wi-Cheng-Kim."

MARINE WAR INSURANCE IN JAPAN.
Contracts for marine insurance concluded during June under the Marine War Insurance Law numbered 8,911 in all, valued at ¥64,790,000, which yielded an aggregate premium of ¥1,651,100.
The Toikoku Kaifu Hoken Kaisha (Imperial Marine Insurance Co.) and four other Japanese insurance companies had contracts regarding the cargo on board the Danish steamer *Cathay* which was destroyed by a German submarine in the English Channel on May 6th. They have filed an application with the Japanese Government for compensation for the losses sustained. For instance, the Tokyo Kaifu Hoken Kaisha (Tokyo Marine Insurance Co.) is entitled to claim ¥28,604, corresponding to 80 per cent. on the amount insured for 500 tons of pig-iron on board the ill-fated steamer—*Japan Chronicle*.

Allies and our enemies have, to different extents, placed in abeyance the laws of supply and demand and the influences of competition. France, by a noble effort of patriotism has almost succeeded in abolishing bargaining in the service of the State. Our enemy, we know, has taken such measures as to substitute control wherever the principles of supply and demand were likely to operate against the interests of the State. We have allowed bargain to rule, and it has been bargaining with one side bound to accept the terms offered by the other, for war has destroyed all balance between supply and demand; in some directions (notably labour and freights) it has greatly reduced supply, in many it has greatly increased demand, while in some the State needs all that there is and more.

In the hour of need there is no room for bargaining in the nation's service. Our enemies have accepted this great principle: we, with our obsessions against any interference with freedom of contract or with "business as usual," have been blind to the fact that war can destroy the whole fabric of political economy and set up new conditions to which it is more important to conform. The conditions are such that almost any price could be exacted for some supplies, and for nearly a year we have allowed the pernicious idea, that the nation's need can be exploited for private gain, to take root. It is by no means the workers alone who have been reaping the harvest of war profit; the producers, the merchants, the transporters, and the middlemen have all had the chance, and many we know have taken it to the full. There are some who have refused to take it, there are many who would be ready to forgo it, if others also had to give it up. We are trusting to a kind of voluntary taxation in this matter, and taxation is the one place where the voluntary system can find no supporters; it results in the worthy paying more than his share, while the unworthy pays nothing. It is upon the least patriotic in the community that we are lavishing our precious powers of economic endurance, for the good of those who would be the first to desert us in the day of need, we are waiting our chief munition—the silver bullet.

To expect men voluntarily to forgo what they know, or even suspect, that others are taking is to ask human nature more than it has to give. Let us not blame too much the workmen who strike for higher pay; our working classes are by nature suspicious, and it is only to be expected that they should want their share, when they know (or suspect) that their employers would only be rolling it in the faster if no such demand were made. We must begin at the root if we mean to make an end of this greatest drain on our powers of endurance, and we must remove not only the fact but the suspicion of undue profit: if it be found on inspection of the facts that there is no excuse for the making of special profit out of the urgency of the nation's need, we should not talk of slow and inefficient plans for limiting it or taking it, but should turn our thoughts to rooting out the unholy thing. The excuse for war bonus is rise in the cost of living, but we should be satisfied that this is in fact a reason for, and not purely an effect of, the principles we have chosen to follow, before we allow the argument to set up a vicious circle working harm to the greatest cause the nation has ever had at stake.

GERMAN AMBITIONS.
The surrender of German South-West Africa to General Botha gives a fresh interest to the following passage from the *Kaiserzeitung des Ostheeres* (the *Imperial Gazette for the Eastern Army*), which the Press Administration of the German Military Government at Lodz, in Russian Poland, published on the Emperor William's birthday last January:—
A victorious war—nobody in our German Fatherland, from the oldest field-marshal down to the youngest cobbler's apprentice, doubts, thank God, that the war will be victorious—will create for us, by the acquisition of the Belgian and French Congo and, in case Portugal should further translate into action her hostile attitude towards us, by the acquisition of the Portuguese colonies on the East and West Coasts of Africa, such a German Colonial Empire as our fathers, who smilingly made fun of our first colonial beginnings, would never have been able to imagine. But the weightiest matter in this not improbable division of the African world is that, by it, we should have swept away the English aspiration to rule alone in Africa from the Cape to Cairo; for between Egypt and East Africa, that are still British, and the Dutch-British South Africa, there will then lie the endless girdle of our gigantic colonial possessions stretching from the Indian Ocean to the Central African lakes, and from the Congo down to the Atlantic. "Still British," we say of North-East and South Africa; but who knows what may yet be, when the word of the poet is fulfilled:—
"Denn es muss am deutschen Wesen
Einmal noch die Welt genesen."
"For the world must one day find
Its healing in the German mind."

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.
COSTS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

1.—Members of No. 1 Section Artillery Battery will return their rifles and bayonets to Headquarters on Monday, 23rd inst., before 10 a.m., for inspection. They will be ready for re-issue on Tuesday, 24th inst.

2.—Parades for Monday, 23rd instant.
5.30 p.m. Recruits of Engineer Co.—Musketry and Rifle exercises at Tai-koo Dockyard, under Sergeant Bullock. Right Section M.G. Co.—Squad drill and Skirmishing at Headquarters. Remainder: nil.

DETAILS.
Gun Club Hill, Kowloon:—
On duty until morning of 25th inst.: Scouts Company.
Detention Camp, Kowloon:—
Officer on duty: Lieut. Wright.
On duty 23rd inst.: Civil Service Co. Officer on duty: Lieut. Lindsay.
Orderly Officer until 25th instant: Lieut. C. Smith.
Orderly Sergeant until 25th instant: Corpl. Young.

G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

JAPANESE FISHERMEN'S
WILD ADVENTURE.

ACROSS THE PACIFIC IN A BOAT.

Among the passengers on board the *Chicago-maru*, which arrived in Yokohama a few days ago, says the *Japan Chronicle*, were a Japanese party of adventurers, six in number, their ages ranging between 10 and 45, who were at once handed over to the Water Police.

It appears that in July last year a party of fishermen in Ehime prefecture, moved by the attractive story told by a traveller back from America concerning the "rich, sweet life" there, made up their minds to cross the Pacific to that "golden land." They prepared a small boat and set sail for America. Off Mikawa province they were caught in a storm and their boat was seriously damaged. After making repairs, they took on board nine bags of rice and other provisions and again started for the promised land. With no charts, no navigating instruments, or experience of deep-sea voyages, the bold adventurers were gradually driven northwards until they reached the Behring Straits, and after drifting for a couple of months were shipwrecked off the southernmost point of Alaska. One of the party was drowned, but the rest were washed up on the beach quite exhausted, but were kindly helped by the natives.

After three months among the people, whose language was completely unintelligible to them, the shipwrecked adventurers crossed to Seattle in a Canadian vessel that happened to visit the region this summer. At Seattle they were handed over to the Japanese Consul, who sent them back to Japan by the *Chicago-maru*.

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G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE

PARADES (CENTRAL POLICE STATION.)

Monday, August 23rd.—Return of Rifles by Chinese, Portuguese and Indian Companies at 5.30, 5.50, and 6.10 p.m. respectively, under the Sergeant-Major.

Tuesday, August 24th.—Return of Rifles by British Company at 6 p.m.—under Inspector Wilden. Recruits of Indian Company under the Sergeant-Major at 6 p.m.

Wednesday, August 25th.—Men detailed from Portuguese Company under Crown-Sergeant C. M. S. Alves at 6 p.m. Recruits of Chinese Company under two N. C. Officers to be detailed by Acting Inspector J. M. Wong.

Thursday, August 26th.—Recruits of Indian Company under the Sergeant-Major at 6 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Platoons Portuguese Company under own Commanders with Rifles.

Friday, August 27th.—Nos. 1 and 2 Platoons Chinese Company under own Commanders with Rifles.

F. C. JENKIN,
D.S.P. (Reserve).

CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO
FUND.FOR THE ALLIED FORCES AT THE
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Amount acknowledged to 9th August, 1915.

Mr. J. W. H. Smith, further contribution 10.00
Mrs. R. Pithie, further contribution 5.00
Mr. W. H. H. Smith, further contribution 3.40

List No. 4 C. to 31st July 1915:—Mr. H. P. White \$6, Mr. Geo. Hastings \$5, Mr. R. H. \$3, Mr. A. H. Crow \$3, Mr. C. D. Wilkinson \$5, Mr. C. E. H. Beavis \$5, Mr. E. W. P. \$2, Mr. G. Miskin \$2, Mr. R. E. St. Amery \$2, Mr. G. M. C. Birnie \$10, Mr. S. W. B. \$3, Mr. R. P. H. \$2, Mr. Lee Ching Chi \$1

List No. 4 E. to 31st July 1915:—Mr. W. R. M. \$2, Mr. S. H. Dodwell \$5, Mr. A. R. Lowe \$5, Mr. A. R. Owen \$3, Miss Angel Ormiston \$5

List No. 4 E. Further Contributions:—Messrs. E. R. G. \$2, J. P. \$2, A. A. \$1, F. W. J. \$2, J. R. K. \$2, R. L. \$2, E. M. F. \$2, A. R. A. \$2, F. H. R. \$3, R. W. M. \$3, C. H. L. \$3, \$3, W. B. \$2, H. W. \$2, \$2, R. B. \$5, C. H. B. \$5, L. S. G. \$3, R. C. \$2, A. M. W. \$3, C. E. \$5, J. McH. \$5, A. L. G. \$2, G. T. E. \$10, G. M. Y. \$10, L. J. A. \$2, G. E. S. \$5, A. K. \$2, A. O. L. \$2, J. W. C. B. \$5, R. S. \$2

List No. 4 E. Further Contributions:—G. B. L. \$1, R. H. \$3, C. E. H. B. \$4, E. W. P. \$2, Chai Wan (W. B.) \$2.50, Ladies' Bridge Book (Peak) per Mrs. C. McI. Messer \$7.50, A. H. C. \$3, N. S. M. \$5, J. V. R. \$5, C. P. \$5, H. J. \$2, G. S. A. \$3, W. J. H. \$2, H. H. \$3, W. D. \$2, P. S. L. B. \$3, H. C. S. \$5, W. H. S. \$3, L. N. M. \$4, A. C. L. \$3, J. A. R. \$2, G. M. \$2, R. E. St. A. \$2, C. D. W. \$5, E. A. \$3, J. B. \$3

Amount expended \$ 6,236.28
Balance in hand \$ 206.87

As stated in report of the 24th ult., the Consignment ordered on the 1st June, was to be distributed amongst 10 different Regiments, most of whom have acknowledged receipt and thank the generous subscribers for thinking of them; they thoroughly appreciated their kindness. A notification has been received from home that the consignment ordered on the 1st July was sent to those Regiments who did not previously participate.

O. C. Canadian Contingent, British Expeditionary Force, 35,000 Woodbines and 110 lbs. Plug Tobacco.
O. C. Australian Contingent, Mediterranean Ex. Force, 34,000 Woodbines and 110 lbs. Plug Tobacco.

O. C. New Zealand Contingent, Mediterranean Force, 34,000 Woodbines and 88 lbs. Plug Tobacco.

Further Contributions to the fund will be thankfully received so as to enable the Committee to send one Consignment month in order to give some comfort to the brave fellows at the front who are bearing the burden and heat of the day in this terrible battle.

Geo. J. B. SAYER,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

KWANGTUNG FLOOD RELIEF
FUND.

The Tung Wah Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund:—
T. T. from Saigon \$ 7,000.00
Yau Chi Girls School \$142.50
and 3 sovereigns 148.15
Yau Chi Girl School Bazaar 150.00
1 Subscriber of \$24.50, and 1 of \$22.80 47.80
Already acknowledged 476,145.20
Total \$483,490.65

WAR DECLARATIONS.

The *Budapest Herald* records the number of war declarations up to the present since July last, and finds that there have been twenty declarations already, and a few others are being awaited before the list is completed. According to this paper, the list of declarations is as follows: Austria declared war on Serbia on July 25th, Germany on Russia on August 1st, Germany on France on August 3rd, Germany on Belgium on August 3rd, England on Germany on August 4th, Austria on Russia on August 5th, Serbia on Germany on August 6th, Montenegro on Austria on August 11th, France on Germany on August 11th, France on Austria on August 12th, England on Austria on August 12th, Japan on Germany on August 23rd, Austria on Japan on August 23rd, Austria on Belgium on August 23rd, Russia on Turkey on November 2nd, France on Turkey on November 5th, England on Turkey on November 5th, Belgium on Turkey on November 7th, Serbia on Turkey on November 7th, and Italy on Austria on May 24th, 1915.

Another ten to fifteen declarations will follow," says the ingenious statistician, "with one or two more States abandon neutrality."

TRUST GOD AND—

According to the *Christian Commonwealth*, Dr. Hodgkin, a well-known Quaker, presiding over a conference at Swanwick of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, whose members disapprove of all war, advised his hearers to "trust God and damn the consequences."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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OFFICES and GODOWNS in Duddell Street.
Apply to—
HONGKONG, 21st August, 1915. [884]

TO LET.

ONE ROOM, Seymour Road, suitable for a Lady or Bachelor. No board.
Apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1915. [885]

WANTED.

JAPANESE, 31 years of age, Married, seeks position as General Work Assistant or Bookkeeper. Experience on Accounting Staff of Bank and as Clerk of Shipyard. Full investigation courted. Salary to be settled after trial.
Write—
O. SAKAI,
No. 11, D'Almeida Street.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1915. [871]

G. 2 R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [738]



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Remember we do all kinds of grinding and edge making. We sharpen Clippers, Shears, Scissors, per Pocket Knives, Surgical Instruments, etc.
WE SHARPEN EVERYTHING.
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Hongkong, 22nd July, 1915. [687]

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Inspection Invited.

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Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [509]

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HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

IN Accordance with the Provisions of No. 111 of the Articles of Association the General Managers have this Day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June, 1915, of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company on and after TUESDAY, 24th instant.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 23rd instant, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th August, 1915. [849]

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Hotel on SATURDAY, the 28th August, 1915, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts of the Company for the 30th June, 1915, with the Report of the Directors, and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st to 28th August, 1915, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1915. [869]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[794]

DRINK

ALLSOPP'S

BRITISH PILSENER

BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour. Immediate possession.

Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 8th December, 1914. [89]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kowloon.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

From 1st March.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.
Apply to—
A. R. AVASTI,
Care of E. PARASKE, No. 1, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [244]

TO LET.

No. 4, "FAIRVIEW," Nathan Road, Kowloon.

No. 3, DES VŒUX VILLAS, 52, THE PEAK, "HAZELDENE," No. 53, Robinson Road, 5 ROOMS with Garden and Tennis Court.

No. 3, "THE ALBANY," ROOMS, in Duddell Street.

"ROSEBATH," 2, Hankow Rd., Kowloon.

No. 6, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.

No. 27, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance in Conduit Road. In very good order.

ONE GODOWN, No. 8, Burrows Street, Wanchai.

TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.

"WOODBURY," No. 4, Hankow Road, Kowloon.

"WESTWARD HO," Bonham Road, Kowloon.

"MERION," No. 6, THE PEAK, Unfurnished (5 Rooms).

"ROGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon.

No. 2, DES VŒUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).

No. 59, THE PEAK (6 CAMERON VILLAS, Apply to—
LENDSTRAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Building,
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1915. [43]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road, 4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate possession.

Apply to—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [875]

TO LET.

HARPERVILLE, Garden Road, SEVEN ROOMS, Very Large Dining Room, Immediate possession, house in excellent order. Tennis Court and Garden.

Apply to—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [876]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

FOREBANK EAST, No. 165, THE PEAK, Tennis Court. From September.

Apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1915. [870]

OFFICES TO LET.

No. 6, DES VŒUX ROAD, 1st Floor.

Apply to—
JOSEPH BROTHERS.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1915. [867]

TO LET.

FROM 1st September, that part of the building known as "STONEHENGE," No. 6, Robinson Road, now in the occupation of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, particularly suitable for a Boarding House.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1915. [817]

TO LET.

BRITISH CONCESSION, SHAMEEN.

ONE THREE-ROOMED FLAT, also Good Office and Godown accommodation.

Apply to—
T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.,
Canton.
Canton, 29th July, 1915. [798]

TO LET.

FROM 1st September next, desirable SIX and EIGHT ROOMED Residences in Broadwood and Wong-Nai-Chong Roads, the latter commanding a Fine View of the Race Course.

For terms and particulars, apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1915. [767]

TO LET.

HOUSES in LYEMOON VILLAS and TORRES BUILDINGS, ready for occupation from the 1st August next.

Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN RECOGNITION.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1915. [501]

NOTICE.

TO LET—A HOUSE at Observatory Villa, Kowloon.

Apply to—
ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1915. [729]

TO LET.

WHOLE or PART SHOP in Chater Road.

Apply to—
CLARK & Co.,
Opticians.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1915. [705]

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR No. 1, DUDDELL STREET, for Office or Dwellings.

Apply within.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [616]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road, Kowloon, and MAYROAD, Hongkong, with possession in October next. English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light. First Class Modern Apartments throughout, including Water Carriage System.

"FENTYHEW," Minden Row, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House with Tennis Court.

2, MILDEN VILLAS, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House with Tennis Court.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 17th July, 1915. [858]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.

59, THE PEAK "THE RETREAT."

21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD, GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

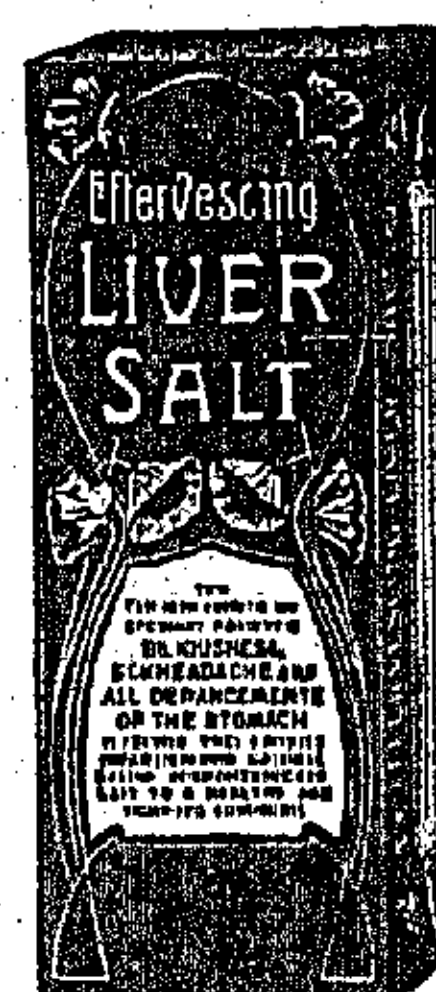
GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [83]

INTIMATION



FOR THE MORNING AFTER THE NIGHT BEFORE TAKE WATSON'S



SOLD ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND CHINA.

BIRTHS.

GUBRAY.—On 20th inst., at the "Den" Castle Steps, to Mr. and Mrs. D. S. GUBRAY, a daughter.

LANDALE.—On the 21st August, at The Mount, the Peak, the wife of DAVID LANDALE, a son. [881]

DEATH.

CAMPBELL.—At the Peak Hospital, Hongkong, on the 20th instant, SMOLLETT CAMPBELL, Commissioner of Chinese Customs, Lappa. [882]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 23rd, 1915.

THE WAR.

At a time when the German successes along the Russian front—achieved though they have been at the cost of an enormous sacrifice of life—give cause for much jubilation among our enemies, and a certain amount of pessimism on our side,—at least among people who lack any special opportunities of interpreting the war news as it is interpreted apparently by those who have the supreme direction of our military affairs—it is noteworthy that Lord KITCHENER has been expressing himself to the troops as "more confident than ever of final victory," and that M. MILLERAND, the French Minister of War, has taken occasion to reiterate that the troops, the people, and the Government of France are more than ever resolved not to lay down their arms until the goal is reached, "even if the way be as long as the road to Tipperary." Is there not abundant reason for this confidence? Russia, with France and England acting in co-operation with her, can never be conquered by Germany and Austria, and any advance the enemy makes into Russia can only be made at a prodigious cost which Germany can ill afford to incur. Germany's immediate objective on the Russian front is to shorten her line of defence. Now that Novogeorgievsk has fallen and the whole line of forts from Osowiec to Warsaw are in German occupation, the enemy will doubtless succeed in straightening his line, thereby shortening it from what it was a couple

of months ago by something like five hundred miles. It is now a question whether the enemy, having suffered in the adventure prodigious losses, will entrench or will take the further risk of attempting to still further develop his successes. A confidential order by General von MACKENSEN found on a captured German officer some weeks ago revealed that he was looking far beyond the capture of Warsaw. "If we have succeeded in one month in destroying all the Russian preparations to defend Galicia, which have taken ten months of their occupation of the province to build up," wrote General von MACKENSEN, "we certainly shall in even shorter time occupy the historic former capital of Russia (Kieff) and conquer the whole of South-West Russia." If this is the ambition in the south, the naval operations in the Gulf of Riga indicate that Germany in the north may also make an effort to menace Petrograd. A German Professor, named SOULMAN, who lived for a long time in Russia, published a little while ago in a German journal a most instructive article, which was translated and published in almost all the Russian newspapers. "We must capture Warsaw," this strategist declared, "but we must understand that the loss of the Polish capital and Polish territory will not worry the Russians very much, because the Russians, even before the war, were prepared to abandon Warsaw to us. Our main blow must be directed on the Baltic provinces, and, beside Libau, we must take Riga and menace Petrograd. Not Moscow, but Petrograd is the real heart of Russia, and on the northern capital of Russia must be directed our mortal blow." The bellicose professor is sure that when the Germans are masters of Petrograd they will become the conquerors of Finland, and as a consequence will be rulers of the whole Baltic Sea. "Is this not a wonderful illustration of the phantasmagoria of the German strategists and publicists whose real place is in a lunatic asylum?" asks a British military writer. Well, even the most amateur strategist can perceive that such a development would bring all Germany's hopes to a fatal end much sooner than is likely to be the case if Germany, when once she has straightened her line, were content to entrench and endeavour to hold the country gained westward of it. What must not be forgotten is that the gigantic German effort has entirely failed to destroy the Russian Army. Mr. HILAIRE BELLOC, one of the most illuminating writers on the war in the British Press, wrote a month ago:—"The enemy's wastage proceeds at about five or six times the rate which can be repaired by recruitment. Meanwhile the Allied forces suffer from a wastage less than the amount which can ultimately be repaired by recruitment,—i.e., Russia has actually ready and trained, though not yet equipped, more men behind her fighting line than all the men she has lost. Great Britain has actually ready and trained in the West, though not yet fully equipped, more men than have been lost in every fashion to all the Western Allied forces during the whole war between Switzerland and the sea. Further, Great Britain and Russia have behind these again further fields of recruitment. The enemy has none. "What about equipment and munitions? The enemy has full equipment for his diminishing numbers. Within a certain calculable limit of time known to the higher command of the Allies, all this immense untouched reserve, East and West, will be fully equipped. With every passing week a larger and larger proportion receive their equipment; the plant for increasing the output is itself rapidly growing, and the neutral supplies of the world are open to the Allies as well. "It is the same with munitions. Had we stopped cotton going into Germany, the war would already have been over. The obvious conclusion from this is that with the Grand Alliance unbroken the purely military result of the campaign cannot even be a draw, as the great mass of the enemy now confidently expect. Granted the tenacity of the Allies, victory final and complete is inevitable for them, and Italy's declaration of war against Turkey should materially hasten that result. Germany had prepared for this war for years on a scale which has astonished the world, and it would indeed have been surprising if Germany in the circumstances had not achieved some amount of success against her unprepared foes. Had England, France and Russia been only half as well prepared as Germany the terms of peace would probably have been dictated in Berlin by this time. We cannot doubt that the present inactivity on the western front is all in accordance with well-considered plans, and we look forward with confidence to seeing the enemy in due time driven back on the East as well as on the West upon his own territory, where the decisive battles of the war are destined to be fought.

Engineer-Lieutenant W. H. Edwards has been appointed to H.M.S. *Tamar*, Hongkong, with effect from 6th inst.

Mails for Europe via Siberia close tomorrow at 11 a.m. and at 3 p.m.

The name of Dr. S. R. Krishnan has been added to the register of medical practitioners.

The fourth gnykhana of the season is fixed for Saturday, 11th September. The programme is one of six events.

The names of the Mongolian Product Co., Ltd., and the Provident Rubber Estates, Ltd., have been struck off the Hongkong Register.

The *Gazette* contains additions made to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations other than the United Kingdom and its possessions.

The *Gazette* contains a notification from the Secretary of State intimating that members of the Colonial Service are not to resign their posts without permission.

It was indicated in error in a list we published on Saturday that Mr. J. K. Swire had been killed in action. It was Mr. J. K. Swire's younger brother who was killed.

Lieutenant A. J. Parkes, who has just been given his commission from the rank of Chief Gunner for gallantry on the field, was serving on the China Station some years ago.

Mr. William Murray, of Rutherglen, Glasgow, late manager at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Shanghai, left personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at £49,769.

Professor Thomas Lowndes Bullock, Professor of Chinese at Oxford University, who died on March 20, aged 69, left estate valued at £20,123 gross, with net personally £15,741.

On his Coronation Day, November 10th, the Emperor of Japan, says a Reuter dispatch from San Francisco, will be presented with a Bible, printed in English, and bound in white leather—the first English Bible, it is said, to enter the Imperial Palace of Japan. It is to be the gift of 4,000 Japanese members of Christian churches in America.

The *Gazette* contains the following appointments:—Mr. D. W. Craddock and Mr. H. W. Bird reappointed members of the Licensing Board; Prof. K. H. Digby to be Honorary Visiting Surgeon to the Government Civil Hospital; Mr. H. A. Nisbet to act as Official Receiver and Registrar of Trade Marks and Letters Patent during the absence on leave of Mr. E. V. Carmichael.

DEATH OF MR. SMOLLETT CAMPBELL.

We regret to record the death of Mr. Smollett Campbell, Commissioner of the Chinese Maritime Customs at Lappa (Macao). Mr. Campbell some weeks ago contracted typhoid, and subsequently came down to Hongkong and entered the Peak Hospital. Every medical attention proved unavailing, and he passed away late on Friday evening.

Mr. Smollett Campbell was one of the senior Commissioners in the Chinese Customs Service and had filled many important posts in the course of his career, extending over the long period of forty-three years. He joined the service in 1873, and had been Commissioner at Lappa since 1911. The greatest sympathy will be felt with Mrs. Smollett Campbell and family who are at Home.

Mr. Campbell's second daughter was married in Hongkong less than a year ago to Lieutenant Paske, of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (who has been wounded at the front), while of Mr. Campbell's two sons, who were both in the Chinese Customs, one has resigned to take up a commission in the Black Watch.

The funeral took place on Saturday evening at Happy Valley. There were present Mr. A. H. Forbes, representing the Lappa Customs; Mr. C. Thorne, Deputy Commissioner in charge of the Kowloon Customs, together with many members, both Chinese and British, of the Kowloon Staff; Mr. C. E. S. Wakefield, Commissioner of Customs, Samshui; Captain Hutchison, A.D.C., representing H.E. the Governor; Major Macdonald, H.K.V.D., Mr. J. S. Dobie, and others. Wreaths were sent on behalf of the deceased gentleman's wife and children; Mr. F. A. Aglen, Inspector-General of Customs; Mr. F. Gordon Lowder; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smith; Members of the Lappa Staff; Members of the Kowloon Staff; Chinese members of the Kowloon Staff; Captain and Wardroom officers of the R.S. *Kaipan*; Mr. and Mrs. Wakefield; Mr. Thorne and Mr. Edwards. Wreaths were also sent by H.E. the Governor and Lady May, Mrs. Phelps, Major Macdonald and others. The Rev. Copley Moyle conducted the service.

ON SALE

THE DIRECTORY
AND CHRONICLE
1915.FOR CHINA, JAPAN, CORREA, INDO-
CHINA, SIAM, STRAITS SETTLE-
MENTS, MALAY STATES,
NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIP-
PINES, BORNEO, ETC.

FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL ISSUE.

THE DIRECTORY covers the whole of
the ports and cities of the Far East, from
Netherlands India to Siberia, in which
European reside.Not only is the Directory as full and
complete in each case as it can be made, but
each Colony, Port or Settlement is prefaced
by a DESCRIPTION, carefully revised each
year, most of which will serve as accurate
guides for the tourist, giving every detail
in connection with the places, their History,
Topography, Etc., Etc.The information in these descriptions
consisting of a hundred interesting articles
packed with facts concisely set out, and
containing statistics of the Trade of each
Country and Port, would alone suffice to fill
a large volume.Royal Octavo—Complete with Fifteen
Maps, and Plans, pp. nearly 2,000, \$10.00.
Directory only, pp. 1,400, \$6.00.The Directories and Descriptions are of—
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Peking.	Soochow.	Canton.
Tientsin.	Chinkiang.	Whampoa.
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Chinwangtao.	Wuhu.	Lappa.
Taku.	Kewkiang.	Samsui.
Antung.	Hankow.	Kongmoon.
Manchurian.	Yochow.	Nanning.
Trade Cities.	Shansi.	Wuchowfu.
Newchwang.	Ichang.	Kwangchow.
Dairen.	Chungking.	Pakhoi.
Port Arthur.	Hangchow.	Holchow.
Chefoo.	Ningpo.	Lungchow.
Weihaiwei.	Wanchow.	Mengzie.
Tiananfu.	Santu.	Hokow.
Mukden.	Foochow.	Szenao.
Shanghai.	Amoy.	Tengyueh.
Swatow.		

JAPAN AND FORMOSA.

Tokyo.	Osaka.	Keelung.
Yokohama.	Moji.	Tainanfu.
Hyoogo.	Nagasaki.	Takow.
Kobe.	Hakodate.	Anping.
Shimonoseki.	Tamsui.	

EASTERN SIBERIA.

Vladivostok.	Nicolajevsk.
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CHINA.

Beoul.	Wonsan.	Mokpo.
Chunampo.	Fusan.	Chinnampo.
Kusan.	Pingyong.	Songchun.

HONGKONG AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, MACAO.

Hanoi.	Annam.	Tourane.
Haiphong.	Ku.	Saigon.
Quang Binh.	Quinhon.	Cambodge.

PHILIPPINES.

Manila.	Iloilo.	Cebu.
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BORNEO.

Sarawak.	Labuan.
Brunei.	British North Borneo.

MALAY STATES.

Perak.	Selangor.	Pahang.
Negri Sembilan.	Johore.	Kedah.
Kelantan.	Trengganu.	Perlis.

SINGAPORE, PENANG, MALACCA, PROV. WELLESLEY.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Batavia.	Samarang.	Padang.
Buitenzorg.	Sourabaya.	Manassar.

NETHERLANDS INDIA.

East Coast of Sumatra.

NAVAL SQUADRONS.

British.	Japanese.	United States.
French.	Siamese.	Italian.

CRUIZERS OF COAST AND RIVER STEAMERS.

The book is printed from New Type
specimens reserved for the purpose, and
uniformity in every arrangement greatly
facilitates reference.Besides the usual Alphabetical List of
Firms the Directory gives the CLASSIFIED
LISTS OF TRADES AND PROFESSIONS at
the larger Commercial Centres.The
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF RESIDENTS
of the last half century in the Far East
contains the names of over20,000 FOREIGNERS,
arranged with the initials as well as the
Surnames, in strictly Alphabetical Order,
so that any name can be found instantly.THE MAPS AND PLANS
of the principal ports in the Far East have
been engraved by one of the most eminent
Firms in Great Britain and are annually
corrected and brought up to date.The CHRONICLE covers the notable events
together with the Texts of all the most
important Treaties concluded with the
countries of Eastern Asia, the various
Customs Tariffs, Trade Regulations, Cham-
bers of Commerce, Scales of Commission,
Consular and Court Fees, Hongkong Stamp
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Measures and other Commercial Information.The CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY,
though condensed in every possible manner,
contains every year more pages.It was years ago universally pronounced to
be the cheapest work of the kind anywhere
published, and although very much enlarged
and improved in every way, the price is
still below the equivalent of £1 6s.

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W. & A. R. & C.
The Wine Merchants of the East

HAPIER
JOHNSTONE'S
"SQUARE BOTTLE"
WHISKY.
UNVARIED FOR OVER
150 YEARS.
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
1745.
B. & W. & F. O. F.
IMITATIONS!
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
LANE CRAWFORD & CO.
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

KEROSENE.
WHAT Oil do you get? and what do you
pay?
Probably you tell your boy to get just "Oil"
from the Compradore. Why not tell him to get
"FISH" OR "CROWN"?
It is just as easy, and you will be certain to
get something good. Besides, you will pay
less.
THERE IS NO BETTER OIL THAN
"FISH."
Packed in cases. Price \$3.75 per case.
THE BEST OIL FOR ORDINARY HOUSEHOLD
USE IS
"CROWN."
Packed in naked tins without cases. Price for
2 tins, \$3.50.
KUI YICK & Co.,
73, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, 7th June, 1915. [736]

**HAVE YOU A
BAD LEG**
with wounds that discharge or otherwise,
perhaps surrounded with inflammation and
swollen, that when you press your finger on
the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If
you feel the skin you have tried, perhaps
your knee is swollen, the joints being
stiffened, the name is "Bad Leg," round
which the skin may be discoloured, or there
may be a swelling of the power to walk.
You may have attended various hospitals, and
been told your case is hopeless, or advised to
submit to amputation, but do not! try the
"Grasshopper" treatment, which is a sure and
certain restorer in cases of Bad Legs, Ulcers,
Joints, Hosts, and other troubles. Hands,
Arms, Legs, Soles, Insect and Dog Bites, and all
Skin Diseases. Send at once to the three
Stores for a box of

**GRASSHOPPER
OINTMENT AND PILLS.**
Prepared by ALBERT, Albert House, Far-
ingdon Street, London, England. Price in
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Agents: A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
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SANTAL MIDY
These tiny Capsules -- superior
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tions -- CURE the same di-
seases as these drugs in
FORTY-EIGHT HOURS
without inconvenience.
Each Capsule bears the name.
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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION NO. 1
CURES ALL THE DISEASES OF THE
BLOOD, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE
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LIVER, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE
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UTERUS, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE
OVARY, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE
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BREAST, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE
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that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg is able now to offer effective resistance to those influences. The articles could not have

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Services to Germany, Austria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Aguilar Radio Telegraph Station:—

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
EUROPE (via NEGAPATAM)	Cordillera	23rd inst.
AUSTRALIA	St. Albans	23rd inst.
AMERICA (ex Manchuria)	Alki Maru	20th inst.
...

OUTWARD MAILS.

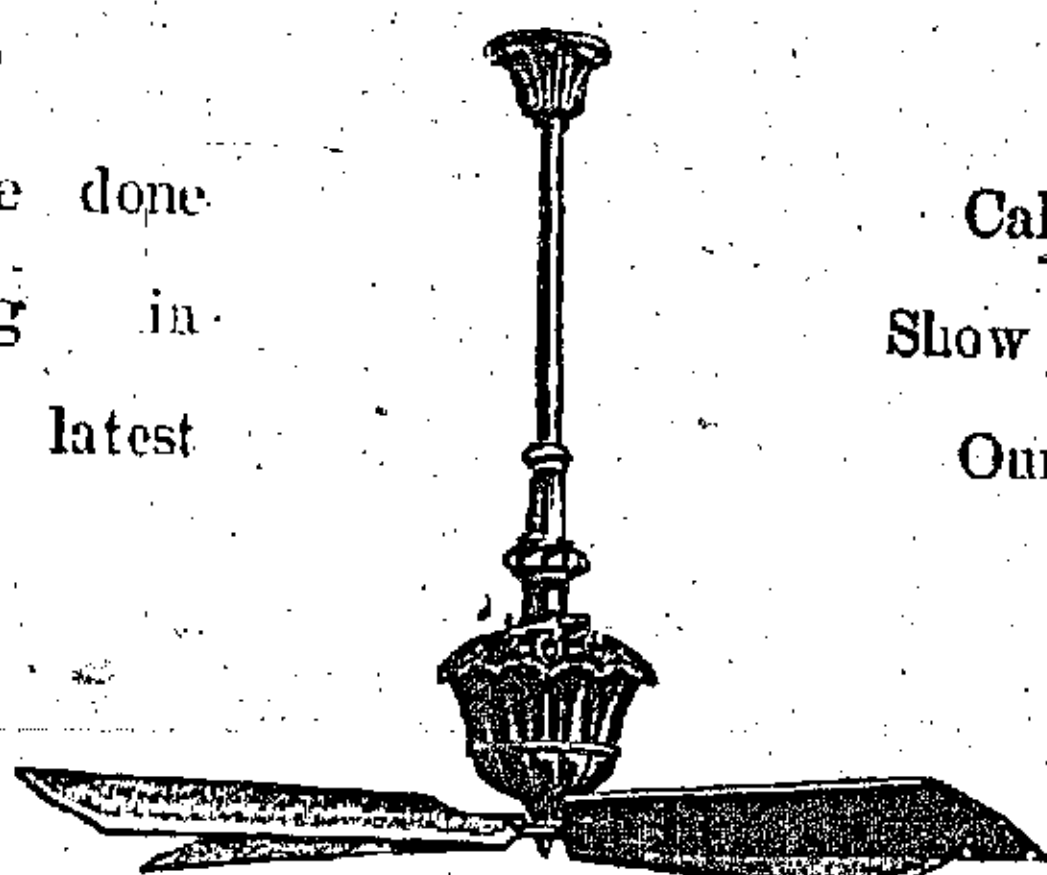
FOR	PER	DATE
Saigon	Devonshire	Monday, 23rd 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Formosa via Keelung	Macao Maru	Monday, 23rd 12.15 P.M.
Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C.	...	Monday, 23rd 1.00 P.M.
Tacoma and United Kingdom via Canada	...	Monday, 23rd 3.00 P.M.
Yokohama	...	Monday, 23rd 3.00 P.M.
...

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	10.00 A.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow	4.00 P.M.	—
Shantou, Shatin and Shuangshui	2.00 P.M.	—
Audien, Antai, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin, Stanley	4.00 P.M.	—
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FANS! FANS!! FANS!!!

KEEP COOL.
It can be done
by investing in
one of our latest
type desk or
ceiling fans.



Ship Cabin Fans a Speciality.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.
14, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.
Telegraphic Address: "MARINEWORK."
Telephone 836

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON	August 21st
Telegraphic Transfer	194
Bank Bills, on demand	193
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	193
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	193
Credit, at 4 months sight	193
Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight	193
...	...

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
Session 1914.
REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.
PRICE 85.
Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1914

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.
HONGKONG, 21st August, 1915.

SYMBOLS	NO. OF SHARES	VALUE	PAID UP	CLOSING QUOTATIONS	RETURN ON BASIS OF LAST DIV.
BANKS—					
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125 all	\$830, i. div.	61 p.c.	
China Bank Corporation, Limited	60,000	\$12 all	\$1	81 p.c.	
China Light and Power Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$1 all	\$4, buyers	71 p.c.	
China Provision, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10 all	\$8.90, sel. & sel.		
...

LOCALS	Amount	Value	Interest	Quotation
Chinese Imperial 1888	Tls. 767.203	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital \$1,200,000
Reserve Fund \$1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$1,200,000
FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business as transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
Wm. DICKSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1914.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balance at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum. For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STABBS, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914.

The Art of Cigarette Making
in perfection is reached in Cairo where Messrs. MASPERO FRERES manufacture these two brands known as

Bouton Rouge and Felucca
Egyptian Cigarettes

Made of the choicest selected Turkish Tobacco under ideal conditions, all the delicacy of the flavor is preserved and every BOUTON ROUGE is a masterpiece of its kind. FELUCCA Egyptian Cigarettes are of perfect quality but a little milder.

Sole Agents:
British-American Tobacco Company, Hong Kong.



BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds—
Sterling \$1,500,000
Silver \$18,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$33,000,000
Reserve Funds \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. Mr. D. L. LINDALE—Chairman.
W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
S. H. DODWELL, Esq. P. H. HOLYOAK, Esq.
G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq. J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.
C. S. GUBBY, Esq. Hon. Mr. E. SHILLIM.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABBS.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN.
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3 " " " "
" 12 " 4 " " " "
N. J. STABBS, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1914.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE—Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE—Bishopsgate, E.C.
CAPITAL PAID-UP (U.S. Gold) \$25,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS \$12,500,000
(Gold) \$7,370,000
All kinds of FOREIGN and LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
9, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 12th May, 1915.

THE BANK OF CHINA, GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)
Authorized Capital \$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000
HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.
BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.
SHANGHAI: NANKING: Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusih, Wuhu, Anching, Tating, Tai-kang, Soochow. HANKOW: Shaohi, Ichang, Nanohang. TIENTSIN: Peking, Tongshan, Luenshan, Tangshien, Hsing-tai. HANGKOW: Wanchow, Shaohai, Obahsin, Lanohi, Huchow, Ningpo. KAIFENG: Changteh, Siyang, Loche, Chowken, Tsinan, Chowtsun, Tunchien, Linchi, Lintien, Tientsin, Yitah, Hsinching, Chafoo, Tsingtao. TAIPEI: Yenchow, Fochow. CHANGCHUN: Kirin, Mukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Tsitsihar, Tieling, Chinchow, Antung, CANTON, KUEI KANG, PEKING: Kueihui, Suifuanchow, etc., etc.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital \$1,500,000
Subscribed \$1,250,000
Paid-up \$625,000
Reserve Fund \$875,000
BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND, and LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.
Every description of Exchange business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.
C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1915.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER).
Capital Subscribed Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up " 12,500,000
Reserve Funds " 5,970,000
President: KAZUYOSHI YAGI, Esq.
Vice-President: KOJIRO NAKAGAWA, Esq.
DIRECTORS:
IYETOSHI SADA, Esq.
KYOKU YAMAMOTO, Esq.
SHINGO MINAMI, Esq.
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPPEH-FORMOSA (TAIWAN).
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Akon, Kagi, Makung, Tachia, Ansoy, Kankiao, Sakaka, Tainan, Canton, Keelung, Shanghai, Taito, Fochow, Kinkang, Singapore, Tamsui, Hsinchu, Keelung, Tientsin, Yokohama, Zamboua.
LONDON BANKERS: PARRE'S BANK, YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.
Correspondents at Cheribon, Cheshan, Dairen, Fusan, Hio, Jolo, Macassar, Mukden, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Semarang, Seoul, Shimonoseki, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama, Zamboanga.
HONGKONG OFFICE:
8, DES VUEX ROAD.
The Bank transacts Every Description of General Banking and Exchange Business. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.
Y. KIKUCHI, Manager.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1915.

THE BANK OF CHINA, GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)
Authorized Capital \$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000
HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.
BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.
SHANGHAI: NANKING: Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusih, Wuhu, Anching, Tating, Tai-kang, Soochow. HANKOW: Shaohi, Ichang, Nanohang. TIENTSIN: Peking, Tongshan, Luenshan, Tangshien, Hsing-tai. HANGKOW: Wanchow, Shaohai, Obahsin, Lanohi, Huchow, Ningpo. KAIFENG: Changteh, Siyang, Loche, Chowken, Tsinan, Chowtsun, Tunchien, Linchi, Lintien, Tientsin, Yitah, Hsinching, Chafoo, Tsingtao. TAIPEI: Yenchow, Fochow. CHANGCHUN: Kirin, Mukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Tsitsihar, Tieling, Chinchow, Antung, CANTON, KUEI KANG, PEKING: Kueihui, Suifuanchow, etc., etc.

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